24017

EQUAL RIGHTS

"MEN AND WOMEN SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND EVERY PLACE SUBJECT TO ITS JURISDICTION"

Amendment to the United States Constitution now before Congress

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY, Washington, D. C.

Vol. 27, No. 3 MARCH, 1941

MAR 18 1941 PERIODICAL DIVISION

Both Sides Of The Question

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

FRANCES PERKINS, SECRETARY

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

VERNE A. ZIMMER, DIRECTOR

Reports of Committees and Resolutions Adopted by the Seventh National Conference on Labor Legislation, December 9, 10 and 11, 1940

BULLETIN NO. 45-A
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, 1941

Note—The seventh National Conference on Labor Legislation met in Washington, D. C., December 9, 10, 11, 1940, at the invitation of the Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. The Conference was composed of Governors' representatives from 35 States, as well as representatives from Alaska, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. As in other years, those present were mainly labor commissioners and representatives of organized labor. A few representatives of national organizations and some individuals were invited because of special knowledge and interest in the field of labor legislation.

This bulletin contains the Committee reports and resolutions adopted by the conference. The conference proceedings will be published by the Division of Labor Standards as Bulletin No. 45.

New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast with Truth.
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires;
We ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Myaflower, and steer boldly
Through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal
With the Past's blood-crusted key.

—*The Present Crisis*,
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

RESOLUTION ON EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

Introduced by Rose Schneiderman, Margarette L. Clark, Mary Rice Morrow and Kate O'Connor.

Whereas, labor legislation for women has resulted in inestimable benefits for the women workers of our country; and

Whereas, the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment would wipe out all remedial legislation for women, passage of which in the various States has been secured at the cost of great effort and sacrifice, and

Whereas, the Equal Rights Amendment would not accomplish the purpose for which it is intended, because it is written in such general terms that it would throw into confusion all existing laws on the legal status of women, would result in frequent litigation, and would necessitate constant judicial interpretation; and

Whereas, any existing discriminations against women in the matter of property rights, marriage rights and jury rights can best be removed by changes in specific State statutes to meet the particular needs of the individual locality;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; That the Seventh National Conference on Labor Legislation hereby goes on record as disapproving and opposing the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC.

1819 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

January 14, 1941.

Dear State Legislation Chairman:

The time has come for us to roll up our sleeves and get to work once again on the Equal Rights Amendment. The amendment has just been introduced in both houses of the new Congress. Congressmen and Senators will want to know how many people "back home" are still interested in it.

So, will you write or wire the two senators from your state immediately? And will you ask your local club legislation chairmen to write or wire their congressmen on its behalf?

Since 1924 the amendment has been introduced into each session of Congress, but it has never come up for a vote in the House or in the Senate. Only two years ago extensive hearings were held before the House Judiciary Committee, but the amendment was again pigeon-holed in committee afterwards.

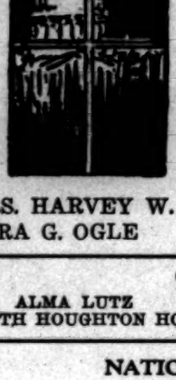
There are some congressmen and senators who are outspokenly opposed to the amendment and cannot be budged by any number of telegrams or letters. In their cases, may I suggest that you and your club chairman urge that at least they permit the amendment to come up for a vote in Congress, so that the will of the people may be determined in the constitutional way? Pigeon-holing bills in committee for years is truly undemocratic!

If you or your clubs wish further information on the amendment before writing to Congress, special meetings might be held to discuss the pros and cons. These are available in short, simple form in the Federation pamphlet "The Federation and the Equal Rights Amendment" available at headquarters for 10c. Will you please send me at headquarters copies of all communications sent and received by you and will you ask your club chairman to keep me similarly informed? This is essential for effective national action.

With all best wishes for the new legislative year . . .

Cordially yours,
ALICE L. MANNING, *Chairman*,
National Legislation Committee.

Equal Rights



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Men Advocates

The following men, prominent in the nation, in letters addressed to DR. JEANETTE MARKS of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., express themselves as follows:

"I want you to know that I approve heartily your interest in the Amendment now before Congress that 'Men and Women shall have equal rights throughout the United States.' I am for that enthusiastically. . . ." FREDERICK. H. KOCH, Director, Department of Dramatic Art, the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. December 21, 1940.

"I am in favor of a Constitutional guaranty of equal rights for men and women. The present state of affairs in the United States is Number One on the LIST OF PREPOSTEROUS FACTS." ARTHUR C. JACOBSON, Editor, *Medical Times*, 95 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. December 7, 1940.

"Will Rogers said, 'We're all ignorant, only on different subjects,' and until I received your letter on the 11th, I wasn't even aware that men and women did not have equal rights throughout the United States. If they do not, it seems almost unnecessary to say that I shall be glad to become the advocate of whichever sex, or of whatever race, creed or school of opinion, suffers from such inequality.'" CHANNING POLLOCK, author, dramatist, lecturer, publicist; author of plays and books. 600 West End Avenue, New York City. December 16, 1940.

"I will be delighted to let you use my name in this effort to establish constitutional equality before the law for both men and women. I believe in this so thoroughly that I have no hesitation about humbly accepting a position among your supporters." RICHARDSON WRIGHT, Editor, *House & Garden*, Editorial Offices, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York.

(*Continued on Page* 25)

"The Past's Blood Crusted Key"

On the first page of this issue will be noted the account of the Seventh National Conference on Labor Legislation called at the invitation of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, which has just come to our attention in the form of Bulletin No. 45-A of the U. S. Dept. of Labor, Div. of Labor Statistics. It is stated in the Bulletin that the Conference was composed of Governors' representatives, being mainly labor commissioners and representatives of organized labor. There were also present members of the National Trade Union League, the League of Women Voters, the National Consumers' League, Amer. Assn. of University Women, the Y. W. C. A. and others as guests of the Conference.

None of the representatives of the National Woman's Party, or of the sixteen national, or upwards of 150 local organizations, sponsoring the equal rights amendment, were invited or present at the conference, which adopted a resolution disapproving and opposing the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, to give men and women equal rights throughout the United States. The members of the National Woman's Party were not even cognizant of the calling of the Conference.

Such a decision is of no value in a democracy, where in order to settle a controversial question fairly, both sides must be heard. It cannot even be called a "decision" because only one side was represented. It is an *ex parte opinion*, unfair in a democracy, where the taxes of all women support the Department of Labor.

This action on the part of the Secretary of Labor is of concern to women, as it ignores all groups that oppose her view on a highly important and controversial question deeply affecting the ultimate status and future of women.

Protective laws for women *only* are to our mind an example of the "Past's key" unsuited to attempt the "portal of the future." The first hours law for women *only* was passed in Ohio in 1852. Women who entered factory employment at that time were simply following their work from home to shop. So much of the work women had been in the habit of doing was carried into the factory, that women could no longer make their contribution toward the support of the home by remaining in it. Many women became surplus labor as far as their relation to the family was concerned. But they still had to eat. As time went on many more thousands of women were obliged to work than there were jobs for them and this tended to keep women's wages down. Women having always been secluded in homes were not accustomed to organize and fight for their rights, as men have done, moreover then they did not have the weapon of the ballot. And so the "protective" idea, of laws for women *only*, came into being.

These protective laws for women *only* began largely as a means to keep jobs for men, as witness the statement in the U. S. Bull., Women's Bureau, No. 66-1, 1932, page 2:

> "Taken as a whole, probably the largest single factor making for the passage of labor legislation for women has been organized labor. Directly or indirectly it was the influence that made most of the legislation possible; it initiated most of the laws limiting the hours of women in factories and mechanical establishments, as well as other statutes; it represented the bulk of the political strength that made legislators fear to run counter to measures designed to benefit the laboring classes; it paved the way for legislation by establishing through trade-union activity conditions of work that later were made standard by law."
>
> "Ostensibly, the organized workmen supported labor legislation for women on the grounds of humanitarianism, but in reality self-protection was the dominant mo-

(*Continued on Page* 22)

Woman's Status In Protestant Churches

Condensed from Information Service, November 16, 1940, Department of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Although Christianity has often helped to raise the position of women in distant lands, in this country, woman is probably more restricted by the Christian Church than she is in the other fields of law, medicine, finance, and education. Church law and tradition both keep women from highly influential positions in local church groups and in the national organizations of most of our leading denominations.

A questionnaire, sent out to women in ten denominations, sought their opinion on whether women should serve on church boards: 71.4 per cent of the women replying to this question believe they should, 16 per cent believe they should not. The remainder believe their service depends on the supply of men available. The Friends lead in believing sex should not be the basis for service on boards. The per cents of the other denominations are as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 89; Southern Methodists, 87; Disciples, 74.4; Northern Baptists, 73.1; Congregationalists, 72; Presbyterians, 65.1; United Lutherans, 56.8; Episcopalians, 45.3. Since several Methodist Episcopalian ministers replied to this question, their replies were tabulated separately and 79 per cent approve of women on official boards.

Women are the more active church members, form the majority of membership and attendance, raise a large share of the budget, have more time to give to church work, are better informed in the missionary field, and often know local needs better. But many women leaders are coming to realize that the younger trained women are more interested in the work of the P.-T.A. or their other clubs, than in the work of the church, possibly because they have a "say" in running the affairs of these organizations. The church loses the benefits of the abilities of these women.

If a church is a fellowship of Christians should not the whole membership, men, women, and youth, be represented in planning and directing the work of the church? Work planned together can be accomplished more efficiently together than when separated into compartments operated by groups working independently.

This questionnaire sent out to discover the actual practices among ten denominations reveals wide variations in the different denominations, and that conditions in the same denomination vary widely in various parts of the country. Not all denominations ordain women. The Methodists object to women as clergy because of difficulties in placing them in churches. Deaconesses in Baptist, Congregational-Christian, and Disciples Churches do not minister at the Lord's Supper except in the mission field or in very weak churches. Presbyterians are more willing to have women on the Board of Deacons than on other governing bodies. In all but one denomination the board of trustees (in charge of finance) is regarded as "a man's job." Geographically the proportion of women on church boards increases as one goes farther west. The weak missionary churches of the South have a much larger proportion of women than elsewhere.

We may conclude from the replies to the questionnaire that: (1) many active women church members are disturbed over the results of woman's present position in the church; (2) that most denominations do not offer women opportunity to express their views "officially"; (3) the various groups in the church work alone to the disadvantage of the whole organization; and (4) that the idea that "the women will work anyway" does not apply to the younger, trained woman of today. The problem of the status of woman within the church needs to be studied and adjusted by all church groups.

OLIVE HURLBURT.

Chicago Mid West Conference

On February 21st and 22nd, Mrs. H. W. Wiley and Mrs. George Mesta attended a Mid-West Conference in Chicago, sponsored by the business and professional women of fifteen affiliated organizations. Mrs. Wiley and Mrs. Mesta were the guests of the Illinois Branch of the N. W. P., with Mrs. Lorraine S. Blair as their special escort. Mrs. Blair, Chairman of our Illinois Branch, a financial counsellor and insurance specialist, is the Founder and Executive Director of the Finance Forum.

The Mid-West Conference, which emphasized the part women are to play in national defense, began with a banquet Friday evening, followed by a legislative session on Saturday. At this session the laws discriminatory to women now pending, or in the statute books of eight Mid-Western States were related. It is interesting to note that Miss Celia M. Howard, Second Vice-President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, has initiated the movement to add an equal rights amendment to the Illinois State Constitution, to correct the discriminations against women in that State.

The Federal Equal Rights Amendment was discussed by Mrs. Mesta and Mrs. Wiley. *(Continued on Page 25)*

Biologic Peace

By JEANNETTE MARKS
Professor of English Literature and Drama at Mount Holyoke College

When a form of government is spoken of as biologic, as, for example, "biologic socialism," the thought is of the application of that form to the structure and development of society. Is not peace also an expression of life and its organization? Society is complete only in its possession of both the man and the woman. Is it possible to cleave an organism in two in such a way that one-half of it is set aside powerless—as, in the main, woman is in economic and political ways—and not destroy or set out of balance the function of that organism?

From the woman come the nurture of the embryo and the care and shaping up of the home life. Once life has been conceived, she bears its health, its development, its continuance, individual and through the generation, in her body and later she makes, as no man can, a home for this life. Although back to woman traces all that human beings can achieve, women, without struggle, watch wars and their havoc come and go. They suffer in the homes for which they are responsible, the results of the economic and political games of men which rob the individual and the generations of health, of security, of happiness and of peace.

Who is more to blame, recessive woman who adjusts herself tactfully to injustice, or aggressive man who has made of the earth a place of wars? When this question has been answered, when woman has made up her mind that it is an obligation to the race *not* to abdicate her biologic rights but to share equally with man in all expressions of life, its rights and its privileges, then and then only will peace be as inevitable as wars are now. When it comes, it will be a peace based on rights equal among men and women. It will be a biologic peace.

—Reprint from *Friends Intelligencer.*

Memorial Services To Susan B. Anthony

THERE was a sense of drama in the 121st celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony, equal rights pioneer and suffrage leader, which took place February 15th, 1941, in the same Capitol to which Miss Anthony made pilgrimages year after year, for half a century, speaking innumerable times before Congress, asking for the enfranchisement of women.

Representatives of seventy-five organizations, totaling millions of American women, paid tribute to the crusader for the cause of democracy.

In the brightly lighted Crypt, the Women's Monument was the center of the reverent throng. This monument, the work of Adelaide Johnson, noted sculptor, including the busts of Miss Anthony, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was presented to the U. S. Government by forty-five women's organizations in 1921.

The United States Marine Band Orchestra, under the leadership of William F. Santelmann, played Handel's Largo with Wm. F. Peiffer conducting. Later in the program they played the Melody of Peace by Martin. The Honorable C. Wayland Brooks, Junior Senator from Illinois, spoke on the topic "How the Republican Party Furthered the Work of Susan B. Anthony"; the Honorable Joseph F. Guffey, Junior Senator from Pennsylvania, talked on "How to Make the Fourteenth Amendment a Success"; and the Honorable John W. Flannagan, Jr., of Virginia, talked on "A Congressman's Impression of Susan B. Anthony." Mrs. Maud Howell Smith, dramatic reader, read Miss Anthony's address to the Court in 1873, when she was tried and fined for voting illegally, she having persuaded the election commissioners that women were enfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment.* Miss Helen Elizabeth Brown, lawyer from Baltimore, spoke on the topic "How the Fourteenth Amendment Failed" and Mrs. George Mesta, Congressional Chairman of the N. W. P. paid a glowing tribute to the pioneer leader, as she laid the large memorial wreath on the statue. Mrs. Pinckney Estes Glantzberg, Legislative Chairman, New York League of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, presided with poise and power throughout the meeting.

Quoting first from Senator Brooks' eloquent address:

The part played by the heroic women in building this, the greatest civilization on earth, is the most romantic story of the civilized world. Their efforts in building homes, their courage in helping cross frontiers, their loyalty during war, had raised them to a height of appreciation not enjoyed anywhere else in the world. But to bring about their full right to participate in the affairs of their government took a courage a little different from the courage displayed in any other place in the lives of other American women.

Consequently, history records the events of the lives of a number of famous women of the United States, and among these, stands high on the list, the name of Susan B. Anthony. In these days, when women may be doctors, lawyers, artists, architects, or many engage in any other profession or occupation they may choose, these facts alone are a monument to the memory and life of Susan B. Anthony, whose undaunted courage made these opportunities a reality.

I do not boast of the part the Republican Party played in bringing about the adoption of the Woman Suffrage Amendment, but, with pride I review the fact that the Republican National Convention, in 1916, for the first time in history, included a Woman Suffrage Plank in its platform, and, the then Republican candidate for the presidency, now the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes—expressed himself in these words: "My view is that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting votes to women should be submitted and ratified and the subject removed from political discussion."

It was significant that in the State that I have the honor to represent, the State of Illinois, in appreciation of the attitude of the Republican Party and its standard bearer, the women voted two to one for Mr. Hughes for President of the United States.

It was only a further fulfillment in Illinois of the effort of Illinois' great contribution to the march of freedom in America, for Abraham Lincoln, elected to the Presidency from that State, not only freed the slaves, but was in favor of woman suffrage as well.

It is significant that when the Suffrage Amendment passed the House on January 10, 1918, by a vote of 274 to 136, exactly forty years from the time the Suffrage Amendment was first introduced in Congress, 82 per cent of the Republican Congressmen, voting on the measure, voted in favor of it.

On February 10, 1919, the vote on the Suffrage Amendment occurred in the Senate, and stood 63 to 33, and, of the sixty-three favorable votes, thirty-two were Republicans. In other words, forty-four Republicans in the Senate, thirty-two of them voted for the amendment. And on May 21, 1919, the Republican House of Representatives passed the measure by a vote of 304 to 89. This was forty-two votes above the required two-thirds majority.

On June 4th the measure passed the Senate by a vote of 66 to 30. Of the forty-nine Republicans in the Senate at the time, forty voted for the amendment. And thus we may conclude that in the march of liberty the Republican Party has played a magnificent role; first, in electing Lincoln President to save the Nation and set men free; and, second, in advancing and finally succeeding in securing the adoption of the Woman Suffrage Amendment. But that was yesterday .

To maintain the gains thus far attained, and to press constantly on for a greater social justice the Republican Party stands dedicated to the continued march of liberty and the preservation of this, the finest form of Government on earth.

In introducing the next speaker, Senator Joseph F. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Glantzberg said, "We are always grateful to him, a liberal champion of the rights of women, he comes from Pennsylvania, the Quaker state. Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and our beloved Alice Paul, the leaders in this movement, are Quakers whose lives and religion signalize the equality of the sexes. He is the brother of our intelligent, beloved and courageous friend, Emma Guffey Miller."

Senator Guffey said, in part:

As we gather tonight in the crypt of our Nation's Capitol may I, figuratively speaking, direct your gaze upward 300 feet to the very top of the dome which is surmounted by a heroic bronze figure of a woman, officially known as The Statue of Freedom.

The history of this figure is analogous to the struggle of the women of the United States for legal equality.

History does not make clear who conceived the idea of having a woman represent freedom at a time when both tradition and law classed her "with idiots and children."

However, Thomas Crawford, an American sculptor living in Rome, was commissioned to execute the statue, and he made the plaster model in 1857, but soon after died. In April, 1858, the model was put on the brig Emily Taylor and started for Washington. This ship sprung a leak and had to lay by at Gibraltar for repairs. Repairs made, she again set forth only to encounter terrific weather which necessitated throwing part of the cargo overboard and again putting into a harbor for safety,—this time Bermuda—where the vessel was condemned and sold and what cargo remained, including the model for freedom, placed in storage.

Several months later a New York firm notified Captain Meigs, who had charge of the work at the Capitol, that a steamer had arrived with some statuary consigned for the United States Government.

This was welcome news until it was discovered that only part of the lady had arrived. A year later all sections of the figure reached our shores and the contract was let for the bronze replica to be made by a firm in Maryland. But that time the Civil War was in progress and all work on the statue stopped. Several months later work was resumed and by November, 1862, the Statue of Freedom was completed and placed on the Capitol

*For full account of trial see page 23.

grounds for the public to see. More than a year later the work of elevating the statue to its lofty position was begun; one by one, four sections were riveted together and finally on December 2, 1863, the fifth and last section was fastened in place.

The populace cheered, the Stars and Stripes were unfurled, a salute of thirty-five guns was fired, and thus the architectural design of this great building was complete.

I wonder if it ever occurred to the law-makers of that day how inconsistent they were in exalting the figure of a woman to represent Freedom and at the same time remain deaf to the pleas which Susan B. Anthony was making to be granted the simple right of suffrage.

It is almost eighty years since this statue was given to the Nation as an emblem of Freedom and though women have been given the right to vote they are still without that legal equality which is theirs by natural right because the Supreme Court has not interpreted the Constitution as including women among persons.

* * * * * *

In case of murder, theft, arson or payment of taxes our laws make no distinction between men and women; both pay equal penalties. But in numerous other legal particulars the discriminations are most unfair and unjust.

To deny a woman the right to earn a living because she is married is as logical as it would be to force me, a bachelor, to get married before I could vote on laws affecting married women.

To make laws that deny women the right to bargain for their own wages and hours of labor is not only primitive reasoning, but the acme of selfishness and indifference.

Some people still think that the vote conferred legal equality on women, but from many decisions of the Supreme Court we know it to be otherwise. When the Constitution was written its primary objective was to insure the rights of the individual against the Government; to establish fixed limits within which government could operate and to reserve to the people all other powers. This was to make certain that the inalienable rights of the individual might never be imperilled by an autocratic majority. The makers of the Constitution wanted law to apply with justice to all; they wanted every individual to have equal protection under the law and the Constitution was not fully accepted by the people until the Bill of Rights guaranteeing such protection was made a part of the Constitution. In the Fifth Amendment we find the phrase, "due process of law," which has been interpreted to mean that "all laws must be in conformity with the fundamental principles of the Constitution."

It remained, however, for the Fourteenth Amendment, to define more clearly the rights and liberties of individuals. It reads,

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

What an explicit definition of equality before the law and yet in the light of court decisions what an empty hope it has been for American women!

Men and groups of men operating as corporations have received every right guaranteed under this amendment, but the highest courts do not look upon women as coming under the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment. Since the passage of this amendment a number of tests of the status of women have been made, but all decisions have left women exactly where they were before the Constitution was written.

On the other hand the humblest male is afforded every protection of the law. For example, in the famous case of a Chinese laundryman, Yo-Wick (118 U. S. 356), who was forbidden by a local California ordinance to carry on his trade in a certain section while white men could, was granted by the Supreme Court every right and privilege under our Constitution. All liberty loving men approved this decision, forgetting that at the same time no American born woman was granted the same protection as the alien Chinaman.

There were several decisions of this type which gave great hope to women until within recent years the Supreme Court reversed itself and closed the door of equality to women.

Despite rights and privileges which have been granted by some Federal and State statutes, the only guaranteed Constitutional Right which women possess is the right to vote.

Other rights and privileges granted by the States and the Congress to women may be repealed at will, hence the need for a Constitutional Amendment which will guarantee them "Equal Justice Under the Law."

Those words are carved over the portals of the marble palace where the Supreme Court resides, but what a travesty that sentiment becomes when we examine the many laws regarding women which are entirely contrary to the spirit of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Chief Justice Hughes wrote a number of years ago, "The Constitution is what the Courts make it."

Even though the membership of the Supreme Court may at times render decisions under the Fourteenth Amendment favorable to women, another membership may annul them; Therefore, the only secure method to establish equal justice for women is by writing into the Constitution an amendment which will state: "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

* * * * * *

The struggle for woman's freedom under the law has been subject to as many vicissitudes as the Statue of Freedom before it reached its proud pinnacle, but bear in mind that even the roughest voyage has an end.

So let us hope that will be the history of the Equal Rights Amendment. May the period of its uncertainties soon cease; may your "cry for justice" soon become one of thankfulness that at last you have entered into full legal privileges and protection under the Constitution. Then the Statue of Freedom will come to life.

Hon. John W. Flannagan, Jr., Representative from Virginia, paid a brilliant tribute to Susan B. Anthony, in part:

I pause to pay simple tribute to those inspired pioneers of thought whose signal fires illuminate the past, embellish the present, and cast their reflected glory down the pathway that leads to the future. Those select men and women of vision who, like Paul, in the face of calumny, derision and persecution, remained steadfast and true and were "not disobedient unto the heavenly vision". . . . Possessing a soul free from bondage to precedent or servitude to custom, the vision of Susan Brownell Anthony unforged the shackles that enslaved the voice of her sex in the affairs of state, placed in their hands the rightful heritage of all freemen, the ballot, and thus brought to democracy fresh troops to battle for future social and economic advancement.

Helen Elizabeth Brown, of Baltimore, gave an extemporaneous address on "Why the Fourteenth Amendment Did Not Work". In part, she said:

The fourteenth amendment declared as plainly as possible that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens and should have the equal protection of the law. What happened? Many members of Congress held this view. The Attorney General of Nebraska, also, so ruled. In 1872 and 1873 women tried to vote. They were denied the right. They turned to the courts for redress. She related the case of Virginia Minor, in 1872. Mrs. Minor, when refused the right, appealed to the Supreme Court. Justice Waite took 14 pages to explain his views. He said the fourteenth amendment declared women were persons. It did not take the fourteenth amendment to make women citizens. Women were gathered together in communities. They owed allegiance to these communities and the communities owed them protection. But when women demanded the right to vote they were not included. Women were then ruled out of the constitution and have been out ever since. Miss Brown also cited the case of Mrs. Myra Bradwell, who tried to be a lawyer in the State of Illinois in 1872 and was denied. She appealed to the Supreme Court. Justice Bradley said the 14th amendment could not be used as a barrier to protect females in their right to earn a living. No woman should have a career apart from her husband. The domestic sphere is the domain of women. Their paramount task is that of wife and mother. Hence women lost their rights not because of any defect in the fourteenth amendment but because of court rulings alone. Susan B. Anthony spent a lifetime freeing women, which also included men. Women are now out of the Constitution and it will take the Equal Rights amendment to get them back. Miss Brown closed by quoting Miss Anthony on her deathbed, as saying "Failure is impossible."

We were delighted to have with us also, unexpectedly, the president of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, who gladly shared the platform with the other speakers to pay tribute to Miss Anthony, as the friend of Frances Willard, founder of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Smith appealed to the many young women present exhorting them to embrace the privilege of working for a continuation of effort to secure women's rights. She said that Miss Anthony thought when women got the

(*Continued on Page* 22)

ballot they would win all their rights. This did not happen. Those rights are not yet won. Mrs. Smith referred to the long friendship between Miss Anthony and Frances Willard. whose "heavenly birthday" was commemorated on February 16th, in Statuary Hall. She called Miss Anthony and Miss Willard the "maiden mothers of reform". Mrs. Smith said the members of the National W. C. T. U. have always stepped right along with the women who have been working for political rights. She concluded with a wish to speed us on our way, in continuing the work of Miss Anthony and was glad to pay tribute to that noble pioneer herself. In the course of her remarks she quoted the noble Frances Willard as saying "Death is but a bend in the river of life, which sets our current heavenward"; and further, "In death we shall pass to the life where activities are not succeeded by weariness."

The presiding officer, Mrs. Pinckney Estes Glantzberg, summed up the effect of Miss Anthony's efforts in the following interesting analogy:

Not long ago, Dr. Edward P. Cheyney, one of our great historians, made an address on "The Agitator in History", using agitator in the honorable sense. He defined the agitator as "One who, striving to bring about some social or political advance, enlightens ignorance, stirs indifference, arouses courage, or in other ways lifts men from the dead level of willing acceptance of bad existing conditions." His examples are striking, omitting, as he does, the Great Obvious One. He names John the Baptist, Jean d'Arc, John Ball, Clarkson, Wilberforce and Romilly, giving the reforms finally effected through the years of what to the agitators themselves seemed futile effort, the gains being made inch by contested inch. "Whenever a man or woman has a warm dissatisfaction with things as they are, is keenly alive to the desirability and possibility of change, boldly speaks out what he thinks, and takes some active part in efforts for reform, he is essentially an agitator. They are the precursors of progress. They are the men and women who will not let us sit down and accept things as they are."

He or she represents what is apparently an indispensable factor in all social progress. Of this great company, Susan B. Anthony is one—an agitator for freedom for one-half of all humanity.

The constant temptation of humanity is to sink into conservative inaction; the agitator, whether in the past or in the present, is the man or woman who keeps us stirred to our work.

Wanted, then, an agitator, a real living troublesome agitator who will not let us be comfortable until the work for freedom is accomplished—another Susan B. Anthony.

Status Of Women In The United States

The Government Workers' Council of the National Woman's Party has arranged a group of lectures on the "Status of Women in the United States" on Sunday evenings, at 8 o'clock, at the Alva Belmont House, 144 B Street, Northeast. The speakers and subjects:

Mar. 16—Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer, Assoc. International Ed. of A. A. U. W.: *"The Work of the Women's Organizations."*

Mar. 23—Margaret M. Nicholson, M.D. Member, Amer. Academy of Pediatrics: *"Physiology of the Woman."*

Mar. 30—Miriam E. Oatman, Ph.D. Political Scientist, Brookings Institute: *"Woman and Economics."*

Apr. 6—Mrs. Robt. W. Walker, A.B. Swarthmore, Vagabonds, Baltimore: *"Fiery Feminists."*

Apr. 20—Mary Elizabeth Downey, Library Organizer and Director, Chautauqua: *"Women in the Present Crisis."*

Apr. 27—Burnita Shelton Matthews, Lawyer, Former President of the National Women Lawyers' Association: *"Protective Legislation and the 14th Amendment."*

May 4—Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Chairman National Woman's Party: *"The Equal Rights Amendment."*

JOIN THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Membership $1.00
Subscription Equal Rights $1.00

"The Past's Blood Crusted Key"

(*Continued from Page* 18)

tive. In the first place, by securing shorter hours for women through legislation they hoped to obtain the same shorter hours for themselves; and in the second place, they wanted to prop up the legislation and make standard the shorter hours that the more strongly organized trades had secured by bargaining."

Fifty years have now passed since the Consumers' League, led by noble and unselfish Florence Kelley, carried on its campaign for protective laws for women *only*, before women had the vote. Mrs. Kelley's motives were of the best and her life was one of unselfish devotion for those who toil. But to-day do we, in any other department of life, employ methods and techniques of fifty years ago? Protective laws for women *only* in industry are really restrictive laws for the benefit of men, to eliminate women as the competitors of men in the labor market, as evidenced every time the women waitresses seek an exemption from the no-night-work-law in New York City, which forbids women waitresses, as well as other classes of women, from working after 10 o'clock at night. Their efforts are always blocked by labor leaders with the statement that to exempt women waitresses from the operation of this law would mean that five thousand men waiters would lose their jobs. It is well to tear the mask away from this camouflage and to expose the real motive, which is making of our civilization a desperate struggle in which men and women are at each other's throats, economically speaking. Whenever you force one of two competing groups to work for more money, or less time, than the other, you force that one out of the jobs. Protective laws for women *only* seek to maintain the subjective concept of the harem and refuse to allow sex to emerge into citizenship. Under them women are forced to remain simply female creatures, not human beings, and to be classed in legislation with children. The time is now more than ripe for protective legislation *for persons* in industry, and in putting the emphasis on the nature of the work rather than on the sex of the worker.

The National Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, now pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court, Feb. 3, 1941, has crystalized the trend of the times for equality of status between men and women. The decision of the Supreme Court makes it constitutional to legislate the wages and hours of men, as well as women, in interstate commerce, and in intrastate commerce too if that is the only way Congress can attain the exercise of its granted power.

Great strides have thus been taken toward our goal. But more must be done to make the future safe for women. During the first world war women were called to take over jobs of all sorts. After the war women lost most of these jobs and were thrown into the labor market. To-day, again, there is a demand for the labor of women. But later on there will be the inevitable recession. Hence we must see to it that the Equal Rights amendment to the Constitution is passed before hundreds of women again are cast adrift by "restrictive" legislation intended to make them ineffective as competitors.

In the world of tomorrow women must play an even part with men. Their contribution to our civilization is just as important and necessary as that of men. We need the minds, character and work of every citizen, man or woman, developed by responsibility and fulfillment. Ability, not sex, should be the qualification for securing and holding a job. We need justice and fair play, and let us not attempt the Future's portal with the "key of the Past."

The Trial Of Susan B. Anthony

By AMELIA HIMES WALKER

PROLOGUE

Ladies and gentlemen; let us not forget that this is the winter of 1941. Let us imagine that it is June of the year 1873. Almost a century has passed since the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson, and proclaimed as the faith of our nation. Almost a century since Abigail Adams wrote to her husband, John Adams, asking that women be granted more rights in the constitution of the nation.

It is almost a quarter of a century since a group of women, mindful of their great responsibilities to this expanding nation, met in Seneca Falls, New York, and drew up a new declaration of independence for women, asking for equal rights under the law of this maturing republic.

It is ten years since the battle of Gettysburg decided the fate of the civil war, and ended forever in America the enslavement of the colored race. Following the useless carnage and destruction of the finest young men of the North and South, the Negro man found himself honored by full citizenship and equal rights with the white man. Congress had passed the 14th and 15th amendments which had guaranteed these rights for all time.

But the women of the United States, in spite of their education, of their possession of property, of their equal burden of taxation with men, were denied all rights of citizenship, and were classed under the law with children and idiots.

At a presidential election the previous November, 1872, Susan B. Anthony, having read in a newspaper in Rochester, N. Y., the notice of registration of citizens, exhorting them to register without fail, had gone to the polls with her sister and had registered. Fifty women in Rochester had done the same; fourteen were from the same ward as Miss Anthony. Of course, the men in charge of the registration could not legally prevent women from registering their names as members of their chosen parties. And bright and early on the 5th day of November, Susan and a number of her friends went to the polls and voted. And on Thanksgiving Day, which at that time was on the *last* Thursday of November, those fourteen offending citizens were informed that they were to be prosecuted by the United States government.

During the intermediate period between November 28, 1872, and January 21, 1873, Miss Anthony, in the eye of the law, a prisoner, but the marshal though somewhat uneasy, left her free to attend her lyceum engagements and attend Woman Suffrage Conventions. A singularly anomalous position for a criminal, travelling around the country as a teacher of morals to the people, wasn't it?

Her trial was held on the 18th of June, 1873.

To all of us, citizens of 1941, the arguments used against the prisoner were ridiculous and ludicrous.

The fact that the Judge ordered a verdict of guilty from the jury and then did not allow the jury to *render* a verdict, is a shocking travesty of justice.

So that we may comprehend more clearly the brilliant mind of this woman who struck this bold blow for the women of future generations, the closing scene of the trial will now be presented. (It is verbatim.)

THE TRIAL OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY

The Court: The prisoner will please stand up. Has the prisoner anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced?

Miss Anthony: Yes, Your Honor, I have many things to say; for in your ordered verdict of guilty, you have trampled underfoot every vital principle of our government. My natural rights, my civil rights, my political rights, are all alike ignored. Robbed of the fundamental privilege of citizenship, I am degraded from the status of a citizen to that of a subject. And not only myself individually but all of my sex are, by your honor's verdict, doomed to political subjection under this so-called Republican Government.

Judge: The Court cannot listen to a rehearsal of arguments the prisoner's counsel has already consumed three hours in presenting.

Miss Anthony: May it please your Honor, I am not arguing the question, but simply stating the reasons why sentence cannot, in justice, be pronounced against me. Your denial of my citizen's right to vote is the denial of my right of consent as one of the governed, the denial of my right of representation as one of the taxed, the denial of my right to a trial by a jury of my peers as an offender against the law, therefore, the denial of my sacred rights to life, liberty, property and the — pursuit of happiness —

Judge: The Court cannot allow the prisoner to go on.

Miss Anthony: But your honor will not deny me this one and only poor privilege of protest aaginst this high-handed outrage against my citizen's rights. May it please the Court to remember that since the day of my arrest last November this is the first time that either myself or any member of my disfranchised class has been allowed a word of defense before judge or jury—

Judge: The prisoner must sit down. The Court cannot allow it.

Miss Anthony: All my prosecutors from the Eighth Ward corner grocery, politicians who entered the complaint, to the United States Marshall, Commissioner, District Attorney, District Judge, your Honor on the Bench, not one is my peer, but each and all are my political sovereigns. And had your Honor submitted my case to the jury, as was clearly your duty, even then I should have had just cause of protest, for not one of those men was my peer; but native or foreign, white or black, rich or poor, educated or ignorant, awake or asleep, sober or drunk, each and every man of them was my political superior, hence, in no sense, my peer.

Even under such circumstances, a commoner of England, tried by a jury of lords would have far less cause to complain than should I, a woman, tried before a jury of men. Even my counsel, the Honorable Henry R. Selden, who has argued my case so ably, so earnestly, so unanswerably before your Honor, is my political sovereign. Precisely as no disfranchised person is entitled to sit upon a jury, and no woman is entitled to the franchise in the courts, and no woman can gain admission to the bar, hence judge, jury, counsel, must all be of the superior class.

Judge: The Court must insist—the prisoner has been tried according to the established forms of law.

Miss Anthony: Yes, your Honor, but by forms of law all made by men, interpreted by men, administered by men, in favor of men and against women; and, hence, your Honor's verdict against a United States citizen for the exercise of that "citizen's right to vote" simply because that citizen was a woman, and not a man.

Judge: The Court orders the prisoner to sit down. It will not allow another word.

Miss Anthony: When I was brought before your Honor for trial, I hoped for a broad and liberal interpretation of the con-

stitution and its recent amendments, that should declare all United States citizens under its protecting aegis—that should declare equality of rights the national guarantee to all persons born or naturalized in the United States. But failing to get this justice—failing to get a trial by a jury not of my peers—I ask no leniency at your hands, but rather the full rigors of the law.

Judge: The Court must insist (here the prisoner sat down). The prisoner will stand up. (Here Miss Anthony arose again.) The sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine* of one hundred dollars and the costs of the prosecution.

Miss Anthony: May it please your Honor, I shall never pay a dollar of your unjust penalty. All the stock in trade I possess is a $10,000 debt, incurred by publishing my paper "The Revolution"—four years ago, the sole object of which was to educate all women to do precisely as I have done, rebel against your man-made, unjust, unconstitutional forms of law, that tax, fine, imprison and hang women, while they deny them the right of representation in the government; and I shall work on with might and main to pay every dollar of that just debt, but not one penny shall go to this unjust claim. And I shall earnestly and persistently continue to urge all women to the practical recognition of the old revolutionary maxim, "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God."

*And Miss Anthony was never required to pay her fine. Yet it was fifty-seven years after this shocking travesty of justice before women won the right to vote in 1920. May our right of jury service in the State of Maryland and our amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving us equal rights under the law, be granted us this year so that our government may be a true democracy indeed.

N. Y. Wage Law For Women Held Unconstitutional By Court

By a Staff Correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The New York State minimum-wage law for women and minors embracing 153,000 women and boys in six industries, was held unconstitutional in a 2-to-1 decision handed down in Bronx Special Sessions Court yesterday.

The majority opinion ruled that the law represented an "unlawful delegation of power" to the Industrial Commissioner to decide on violations and to say "what is a crime and what is not a crime." The judges ruled that the law gave Miss Frieda Miller, Industrial Commissioner, the right of enactment and appeal, a right which, they held, was possessed only by the Legislature and could not be delegated.

Under the present minimum-wage law, passed in 1937, the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage of the State Department of Labor may fix minimums for women and minors in specific industries after making required surveys and holding hearings open to employers, employees and the public. The penalties for failure of employers to comply with the law are fines from $50 to $200 and prison sentences of from 10 to 90 days, or both.

The Attorney General's office said the decision, if sustained by higher courts, would affect the minimum standards applying to restaurant, beauty, confectionery, cleaning, dyeing and hotel trades. The office added, however, that a Buffalo case on similar points has been taken to the State Court of Appeals.

Arthur N. Gagnon, counsel to the Division of Women in Industry, held that the law merely gave the Labor Department the power to carry out the expressed intention of the Legislature, and therefore, was not an illegal delegation of legislative powers. He said the Federal Government's right to such action had already been upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

It is fitting that we honor the memory of a noble woman on the anniversary of her birth. The history of the long struggle of American womanhood for equal rights with men in the economic and political fields would be incomplete without the name of Susan B. Anthony.

A study of this great movement reveals that Miss Anthony was inspired by lofty spiritual ideals and possessed a highly intelligent and clear understanding of the doctrine of *equal rights for women.* For half a century this courageous woman carried on unflinchingly for enactment of laws which would uplift her fellow women throughout the world.

Hers was not a struggle for rewards for herself and those of her own time, alone, but for the rights of womanhood in the generations which were to come after she had been released from her own toils.

With realization of the honor she brought to her own country and in recognition of the last full measure of devotion she gave, I, Murray D. Van Wagoner, Governor of Michigan, designate February 15, 1941, as Susan B. Anthony Day, within this state, and request all citizens to join in honoring her memory and her works.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, this eleventh day of February, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand and Nine Hundred Forty-One, and of the Commonwealth, the One Hundred Fifth.

(*Signed*)
MURRAY D. VAN WAGONER,
Governor.

By the Governor:
HARRY F. KELLY,
Secretary of State.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

PROCLAMATION

Susan B. Anthony Day

Whereas, all citizens are cognizant of the effective work of Susan B. Anthony in behalf of the Women's Suffrage movement, and

Whereas, the 15th of February is the anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony, and

Whereas, the women of the state and nation are deeply appreciative of the accomplishments of Susan B. Anthony in their behalf,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, John W. Bricker, do hereby proclaim February 15th as Susan B. Anthony Day in Ohio and urge all citizens to join in appropriate ceremonies to honor the memory of this woman who was largely responsible for enactment of the Women's Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the state of Ohio to be affixed at Columbus, this 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-one.

(*Signed*)
JOHN W. BRICKER.

By the Governor:

VASSAR COLLEGE

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

MESSAGE SENT TO THE CEREMONY IN HONOR OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY IN METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK

February 15, 1941.

This is the 121st anniversary of Susan B. Anthony's birth. We wish very much that we could share with you this celebration in her honor. In times like these our interests and emotions tend to focus themselves on the dramatically vital problems of war and the human suffering it causes. We are apt to forget, in the swift rush of events around us, that there are other equally vital issues. The achievement of equality of men and women is in many countries being destroyed. War and the position of women are inseparable in a democratic civilization. As American college students we feel the necessity of realizing this and the importance of acting on our realization. Although we cannot take part in today's celebration, we feel its importance strongly and wish we could be with you. We of this generation pledge our support to the cause to which Susan B. Anthony gave so much of herself, that it may be brought to fruition as a foundation stone of democratic civilization.

MEMBERS CLASS 1942,
VASSAR COLLEGE.

Signed—JEAN E. PALMER,
NANCY HALLINAN.

SPOKANE CHAPTER, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF WOMEN ACCOUNTANTS

January 23, 1941.

Caroline Lexow Babcock,
Executive Secretary,
National Women's Party,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

We, the Spokane Chapter of the American Society of Women Accountants, at this time wish to notify you of our support and endorsement of the Equal Rights Amendment.

We have given this subject quite a deal of consideration, discussion, and have heard several talks and accordingly we desire you to know of our standing in regard to this matter.

Yours respectfully,

SPOKANE CHAPTER, A. S. W. A.
By
B. J. LUCAS, Secy.,
523 Radio Central Building,
Spokane, Washington.

BJL:MVS

ARE YOU USING THE EQUAL RIGHTS STAMP?

The Opinion of a Waitress

After the Bronx Special Sessions Court declared the New York State minimum-wage law for women and minors unconstitutional a few weeks ago, a waitress sent her views on the matter to the New York Herald Tribune. She said:

"As an experienced waitress, I want to thank the honorable judges for removing a very real and serious threat to the peace, good will and real American relationship between waitresses and their bosses by invalidating the minimum wage and hour act.

"The following will show you what I mean: My weekly income was lowered by at least one-quarter. How? I was forced to work straight time and be allowed only time for meals and not allowed to have a short rest period during slack time. Then I was forced to leave the floor when it was busy and turn my customers over to a waiter, who could work later, and let him collect the tips. (The rest period which I mentioned above amounted to only about half an hour, but to be able to stay on the floor that half hour meant a lot toward my weekly income.)

"In addition to this, inspectors for the minimum wage-hour department created ill feeling between the girls and the bosses, whereas previous to their visits to our restaurant we were like one large family. I hope this decision will help change us back to our old standing."

Men Advocates

(*Continued from Page* 18)

Other well-known men whose names have already appeared in this column, endorsing the Equal Rights Amendment, are:

RUPERT HUGHES, author of "A Biography of Washington"; GEORGE GORDON BATTLE. New York Lawyer, of the firm of Battle, Levy, Fowler and Neaman; ALLAN C. BALCH, President of the Board of Trustees of the California Institute of Technology; DR. WILLIAM ALLEN WILBUR, Professor Emeritus of English of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and VICTOR HUGO DURAS, American Jurisconsult.

Chicago Mid West Conference

(*Continued from Page* 19)

Friday evening a dinner at the Woman's Club of Chicago was given the visitors, attended by Dr. Anna Ranes, Miss Alice McVey, Mrs. Helen Gotchell, Mrs. Edna Blackwell, Mrs. Ruth Burgess, Miss Catherine Koger, Mrs. Betsy Burnson, Dr. Myrtle Farnsworth, Mrs. Alma K. Anderson, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Grace Smith, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Marrott, Miss Helen Sunderland, Miss Vivian Bennett, Miss Joe Ford, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Matilda Fenberg, Miss Margaret Marchmont, Mrs. Clara Kelly, Mrs. Leota Laudermilk, Mrs. Mildred Robertson, and Miss Emma Ruud.

THE BOOKSHELF

MY NARROW ISLE, by Sumie Mishima. The John Day Company, New York. $2.75.

Of this book, Pearl Buck says, "This is a most remarkable book and one which I feel ought to be read by every Western woman. It is the story of woman herself. It could be the story of any woman in the world, although it is actually the story of a modern Japanese woman who achieves her individual freedom in a feudal society. It is beautifully written and full of encouragement and meaning, and nobility for all women."

Distinctly New

By Harriet Howe

Loyal feminists are working faithfully for women's equal rights with men as human beings and as citizens in public life, but so far as this writer's knowledge goes no one as yet has definitely set forth and enumerated just what are the rights of a wife in the home! We have been overloaded with admonitions about the *duties* of a wife in the home,—all the way from greeting the husband at the door with a sweet smile, a kiss, a clean apron and a becoming hair do, with dinner gently simmering to a savory golden perfection in, or on the kitchen stove,—to being a general helpmate and sympathizer in all troubles, but the idea of her possessing any definite *rights* inside the home to which she gives a lifetime of service without pay, is something distinctly new, or so it seems.

And for this brilliant novelty we are indebted to Mrs. Walter Ferguson the well known ace columnist with the Scripps papers for many years. This matter of home rights for women is pioneer work of value. Why has no one thought of it before, except in the divorce courts? Might one suggest that small cards be printed, at low cost, say five cents each, setting forth these items of rights by Mrs. Ferguson, neatly numbered, for the bridegroom to sign at the altar, with another card for the bride to sign likewise, setting forth the already well known rights of a husband to expect the greeting at the door, the hair do, clean apron, kiss, hot dinner and a neatly kept home and a happy evening by the shaded lamp?

Would not an exchange of these little cards between bride and groom properly signed, be more helpful towards a permanent marriage than the custom of exchanging rings? Or would it cause the groom to tear up his card and shout NO, instead of I DO, at the altar?

Anyway, we recommend the printing of the cards, to be bought and duly signed and kept ever after safely in the family Bible for reference. Also, a vote of thanks to Mrs. Ferguson for her idea, to be sent to her with a marked copy of Equal Rights.

Palo Alto, California, Branch

The Palo Alto Branch of the N. W. P. had a dinner meeting in honor of Susan B. Anthony at the Sunset Cafeteria. The acting chairman, Fay Oliver, presided. The four speakers, representing outside groups, were: Ella Gibson, Toastmistresses Club, who discussed "Women and Words"; Betty Hayes, B. & P. W. Club, described the activities of her organization; Elena Varneck, Natl. Council for Prevention of War, urged the importance of women working for peace as well as equal rights; and Mary Balsbaugh Deirup, of the Teachers' Union who spoke on "What Would Susan B. Anthony do as a member of the Teachers' Union Today?" Much enthusiasm was aroused by the apt and spirited quotations given by Miss Deirup from Miss Anthony's writings. Dr. Mary Wilhelmine Williams explained, for the benefit of the guests present, the aims and work of the National Woman's Party.

KEEP INFORMED!

What Is Your Citizenship Status?

Women Urged to Help Clean Up Messy World

LONDON, Feb. 24.—J. B. Priestley, the author, told the Association of British Women Journalists today that "in reconstruction after the war it is up to the women to assert themselves a little more in public and a little less in private."

"If you leave the world to the men," he warned them, "we'll soon get it back in the same old mess, Nazism and Fascism are the best examples of the male going crazy by himself. The male delights in destruction and in making destructive gadgets. Those twin delights must be tempered by feminine influence in the future." N. Y. *Herald-Tribune*

Hands That Rock Cradle Aid Defense

Knitting isn't the only thing women can do in times of war and rumors of war. It is quite possible that we couldn't get on without them in making machine tools to build defense equipment.

In the plant of the Niles-Bement-Pond Co., in Hartford, Conn., are employed *a number of women whose skill in gauging a piece of steel down to a millionth of an inch would make feather-stitching or tatting seem clumsy work.* In this kind of machine-tooling there is a requirement for precision comparable only to that of a laboratory of physics. Women, with their deftness and patience are superlatively good at it.

—LEMUEL F. PARTON, in *Washington Star*, Dec. 26, 1940.

Missouri Branch

The Missouri Branch of the N. W. P. met recently to accept with deep regret the resignation of Mrs. J. G. Glenn, who has ably served the Branch for the past eight years but is now no longer a resident of the state.

Mrs. Anna Adelaide Miner, 1200 East 44th Street, was elected the new Chairman for Missouri, long a member of the Board. Mrs. Miner is the wife of Mr. H. D. Miner, who holds a high Federal position in the State.

Mrs. Glenn will continue her work for equality between men and women wherever she goes.

PUBLICATIONS

The Equal Rights Amendment ..... $ .05
By Helen Robbins Bitterman

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James Truslow Adams Endorses the Equal Rights Amendment ..... 5 for $ .10

The Equal Rights Amendment, Questions and Answers ..... $ .10
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144 B Street Northeast Washington, D. C.

Maryland Jury Bill Hearing

By DORA G. OGLE

Thursday, February 12th, 1941, at Annapolis the Maryland State House once again rang with the voices of women arguing that the obligation of jury service is a part of their civic responsibility as well as that of men.

Twenty years have elapsed since the first demand of Maryland women to serve on juries. Each succeeding legislature has heard their appeal. This is the first committee of judicial proceedings, whose chairman stated several times, during the course of the hearing, "I am for it."

The hearing was conducted by Mrs. George E. Halsey, Chairman, Maryland Branch of the N. W. P., who marshalled such an array of talent into the crowded Senate Chamber that the committee seemed numbed, and when at the end of the hearing Mrs. Halsey asked if there were any questions, no one spoke.

City Councilman Sloman, of Baltimore, opened the hearing with a plea for participation of women in the administration of justice in the courts and pointed out, as their qualification, their long experience in administering justice at home. He called attention to the State program for defense, and said this jury bill should pass as a part of that program.

Marie Presstman of the Maryland Movie Censor Board spoke of the numerous court cases in which children were involved. She said the need of women on juries was imperative in such cases. James M. Hepburn, Chairman of the Criminal Justice Commission of Maryland, said his advocacy was founded on one premise, "If we get jury service for women we will get better administration of justice. All this fol de rol about women being better than men," he said, "was bunk. Administration of justice would be easier, as women could be convicted easier with women on the jury." He spoke of the Marston study which claimed that women had more brains than men and were of higher mental attainment. "Women," he said, "should be *forced* to serve on juries, whether they liked it or not. The court needs them, particularly at this time when the caliber of men to be obtained for jury service goes steadily down."

Rose Zetzer, a well-known young lawyer of Baltimore, said that every member of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore was in favor of women on juries. She pointed out that the average juror serves but three weeks out of five years and with more people on the list each one would serve less time.

The Honorable Ruth Shoemaker, Maryland Assemblyman, spoke of the need for jury service and answered the question, "Is it wanted in Maryland?" by pointing out that in the Gallup Poll, 60% wanted Maryland women to serve on juries. She said no State had ever repealed jury service after it had once been established. The only acts thrown out of court are optional jury service bills. "All women", she said, "who thoroughly understand, do desire the right to serve on juries." She spoke of men being excused for various reasons and the same reasons, with probably more exemptions, would apply to women. For the benefit of the state, and for the benefit of themselves, women should take a more active part in public life, as law and courts are only extensions of home life.

Helen Sherry, brilliant young Baltimore lawyer, told of the many cases that come before male juries, such as, fur coats, beauty parlors, etc., about which an average man has neither knowledge nor judgment. "We need both sides, men and women," she said, "to give us a cross-section of the community." She thought women should be compelled to serve. In some states women have served for forty years. Many men in Maryland, she said, were paying ten dollars a year to join the National Guard, in order to evade jury service.

"Courts must continue in time of defense. Men going into service will leave many places to be filled. We cannot disrupt civil life. We must have intelligent jurors to carry on the administration of justice." She pointed out how short the county terms of courts were and that county women would serve a relatively short time. She ended with a plea, "In time of defense, all shoulders to the wheel."

Emma Guffey Miller, sister of Senator Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania and National Democratic Committeewoman, said she had served on juries in Pennsylvania, ever since women had had the ballot in that State. She was surprised to find in her neighboring state that women were not yet allowed to serve on juries. "In future days, children and grandchildren," she said, "will blush to hear that their mothers and grandmothers were so discriminated against." She said judges of Pennsylvania were agreed that women on juries had done just as intelligent work as men. She quoted Mayor Scully of Pittsburgh as saying, "Women are just as intelligent, and more anxious and more eager to get at the facts in this case." She added women like to serve on juries.

She felt that her time spent in jury service had helped her own children appreciate the responsibilities of citizenship, and said, women pay the same taxes and the law should apply alike to men and women.

Senator Gorfine asked, if the opposition desired to be heard, the committee was willing to listen at that time.

Mrs. Parran requested a special day for the opposition to be heard. She made a special plea in the name of the late Mrs. Reuben Ross Holloway. Senator Gorfine granted their request.

(*Note:* Committee on Judicial Proceedings at first made unfavorable report, then reconsidered. Bill coming up on floor of Senate March 13th. This is progress over last year.)

Women And Defense

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destroy have a great opportunity and can serve their country with their minds and with their ideals of democracy. They can take a hand in curing what is wrong in our social, political, and economic life, and help build a better and more complete democracy.

American women have always worked to preserve and strengthen democracy. When they formed their Female Antislavery Societies, they recognized that Negro slavery had no place under free government. Through their influence schools were established throughout the length and breadth of the land for girls and boys, rich and poor alike, and our voters were kept literate. When women demanded the vote for themselves, they visioned a more complete and better functioning democracy. Every time they demanded equal rights with men before the law, they strengthened democracy. Today in striving to preserve the rights they have won and in demanding the Equal Rights Amendment which will give them a full share in democracy, they are taking real defense measures for the form of government we hold dear.

Many people will insist that this question of woman's rights, this Equal Rights Amendment, can be put on the shelf for the duration of the world crisis. It cannot be. It is part of our defense of democracy and a notice to the world that we can make democracy work.

Women And Defense

By ALMA LUTZ

THE defense program is of the utmost importance to women, first, because they love their country and have had a share in building and developing it; second, because they have seen democracy snuffed out in country after country and recognize that it is definitely menaced here by the plans of the Nazi New World Order. Women know what the Nazi system has done to women in Europe, how it has deprived them of educational opportunities and a share in public life and has mapped out one role for them, the bearing of children for the State. Women know that only under a democratic government can they hope to live a full and free life. For this reason they are ready to defend democracy with their best service, with their minds, and even with their lives, if necessary.

A great deal of emphasis is now being placed on the part women can play in preserving the morale and good health of our people. This is self-evident, and there is no need to spend time and publicity urging this service on women. Women will do this as a matter of course, and a great deal more. They have always done it and do not need to be told to do it, nor trained to do it.

Ever since this nation was founded, women have had a part in its defense program. While the Revolutionary soldiers wintered at Valley Forge, without pay, women kept the farms and business going, they wove and knit clothing for the soldiers, and on the frontier faced the dangers of an Indian attack. During our Civil War women of both the North and the South showed the greatest courage and devotion at home behind the lines, and they did more than that. Anna Ella Carroll planned the campaign that won the war for the North. Clara Barton, Dr. Mary Walker, Dorothea Dix, and others forced their way to the front to care for the wounded. In the first World War women took an active part in greater numbers than ever before. In these days it is well to be reminded of all they did and how well they did it. A stimulating account of women's war services at that time may be found in the memoirs of Harriot Stanton Blatch, *"Challenging Years"*, Part IV, pages 283-90.

The feeling is still too general that women cannot be expected to do more in our defense program than the so-called womanly tasks of keeping the home fires burning and nursing, or perhaps doing the routine unskilled work in munitions factories.

Mrs. Roosevelt, according to the press, favors compulsory training for girls in such subjects as practical nursing and home economics. Limiting compulsory training for girls to these two subjects would be unfair to women and detrimental to our defense program. There are many girls with definite skill in other useful fields. There is much to be said for the drafting of young women as well as young men in national emergencies. Those of us asking for equal rights in times of peace also believe in equal responsibilities in times of crisis, but in assuming those responsibilities we also expect training commensurate with our abilities, and not limited to home economics and nursing. Unless women are alert to their opportunities of service in the defense program, they will be overlooked, and the country will lose much skilled, intelligent service.

So far, accoring to Mary Anderson, women have been excluded from special defense training courses in key industries, courses which would give them necessary knowledge of blueprints, mathematics, and shop technique, and which would lead to jobs more skilled and important than the repetitive work they are now doing in factories. This is short-sighted policy. Women are capable of the training, and in case of an emergency many of the young men now receiving this technical training would be called for military service. If fifty per cent of those trained were women, the displacement would not be so great and industry which is so essential to the winning of a modern war, would function more efficiently.

Women, of course, should be put on defense boards and help make defense policies. One woman, Harriet Elliot, is now serving on the National Defense Advisory Commission as consumer advisor.

Latest reports of the N. Y. A. show that it is giving 60,000 young women between the ages of 16 and 25 work experience on varied national defense projects. Some are learning radio construction and repair, welding, riveting, light machine work, machine inspection, woodworking, and upholstering, while others prefer training in food preparation, sewing, and commercial laundering. N. Y. A. officials report that more and more industries are finding that women make excellent mechanical workers, especially in jobs where precision and a high degree of manual dexterity is required.

The C. A.A. has enrolled girls in their pilot training course and in January the first of these young women passed the test for military instructor in time of emergency. Jacqueline Cochrane feels that many more girls should have been taken for training. "I know," she said, as reported in the New York Herald Tribune, "that I speak for a great many women, when I say that the C. A. A. program should call for training of at least 1,000 girls at once, with other thousands to be enlisted later. Out of the most qualified graduates, the Government should form the nucleus of a huge faculty which would handle the schooling for combat flyers in their primary period of training. This would make it possible to release the men instructors for other duties."

In the last war, more than 11,000 women were enlisted as yoemen in the Naval Reserve. The Navy needed clerical help and there was nothing in the law that said a yeoman must be male. Since then the law has been changed so that this service is reserved for men. When women are needed, they will be expected to serve without the yeoman rating—as a help to the Navy, but not quite of it.

The Red Cross at the request of the Surgeon General of the Army is now enrolling men and women medical technologists willing to serve with the Army and Navy in case of an emergency. Male technologists will be elegible for enlistment in the Army as non-commissioned officers. Women apparently are expected to serve without recognition. The same is true of the Navy.

This question of rating and with it Government benefits was faced by women in the last war when they found themselves left out in the cold for all their good service. With the defense program well under way, women must give their attention to this aspect of service.

The American Medical Women's Association has taken one step in this direction. It has petitioned the American Medical Association to approach the War Department to secure proper military recognition and commissions for women physicians and surgeons, so that they may be assured of the same rating and Government benefits that their brother colleagues receive.

We see all around us a new kind of war, a war aimed at world revolution and at the destruction of democracy, a war fought with propaganda as well as with guns. To combat it, military defenses, although of the greatest importance, are not enough. Here women who instinctively desire to build up rather than to

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